NOVEMBER 27, 1778. THE NUMBER 1443.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Governments.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON AND HUNTER.

THE CRISIS. No. VI.

To the Earl of CARLISLE, General CLINTON, and WILLIAM EDEN, Eſq; Britiſh commiſſioners, at New York.

THERE is a dignity in the warm paſſions of a whig which is never to be found in the cold malace of a tory. In the one nature is only heated; in the other ſhe is poiſoned. The inſtant the former has it in his power to puniſh he feels a diſpoſition to forgive; the venom of the latter knows no relief but in revenge. This general diſtinction will, I believe, apply in all caſes, and ſuit as well the meridian of England as America.

As I preſume your proclamation will undergo the ſtrictures of other pens, I ſhall confine my remarks to only a few parts thereof. All that you have ſaid might have been compriſed in half the compaſs. It is tedious and unmeaning, and only a repetition of your former follies, with here and there an offenſive aggravation. Your cargo of pardons will have no market. It is unfaſhionable to look at them. Even ſpeculation is at an end. They are become a perfect drug, and no-ways calculated for the climate.

In the courſe of your proclamation you ſay, "the policy, as well as the *benevolence of Great Britain*, have thus far checked the extremes of war, when they "tended to diſtreſs a people ſtill conſidered as our fellow ſubjects, and to deſolate "a country ſhortly to become again a ſource of mutual advantage." What you mean by "the *benevolence* of Great Britain" is to me inconceivable. To put a plain queſtion, do you conſider nourſelves men or Devils? For until this point is ſettled, no determinate ſenſe can be put upon the expreſſion. You have already equalled, and in many inſtances excelled, the ſavages of either Indies; and if you have yet a cruelty in ſtore, you muſt have imported it, unmixed with every human material, from the original warehouſe of Hell.

To the interpoſition of Providence, and her bleſſings on our endeavours, and not to *Britiſh benevolence*, are we indebted for the ſhort chain that limits your ravages. Remember you do not, at this time, command a foot of land on the continent of America. Staten Iſland, York Iſland, a ſmall part of Long Iſland, and Rhode Iſland, circumſcribe your power, and even thoſe you hold at the expence of the Weſt Indies. To avoid a defeat, and prevent a deſertion of your troops, you have taken up your quarters in holes and corners of inacceſſible ſecurity; and in order to conceal what every one can conceive, you now endeavour to impoſe your weakneſs upon us for an act of mercy. If you think to ſucceed by ſuch ſhadowy devices, you are but infants in the political world; you have the A B C of ſtratagem yet to learn, and are wholly ignorant of the people you have to contend with. Like men in a ſtate of intoxication, you forget that the reſt of the world have eyes, and that the ſame ſtupidity which conceals you from yourſelves expoſes you to their ſatire and contempt.

The paragraph I have quoted ſtands as an introduction to the following: "But "when that country (America) profeſſes the unnatural deſign not only of eſtrang-"ing herſelf from us, but of mortgaging herſelf and her reſources to our enemies, "the whole conteſt is changed, and the queſtion is, how far Great Britain may, "by every means in her power, deſtroy or render uſeleſs a connexion contrived "for her ruin and the aggrandizement of France. Under ſuch circumſtances, "the laws of ſelf-preſervation muſt direct the conduct of Britain, and if the Bri-"tiſh colonies are to become an acceſſion to France, will direct her to render "that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible to her enemy."

I conſider you in this declaration like madmen biting in the hour of death. It contains likewiſe a fraudulent meanneſs; for, in order to juſtify a barbarous concluſion, you have advanced a falſe poſition. The treaty we have formed with France is open, noble, and generous. It is true policy founded on ſound philoſophy, and neither a ſurrender or mortgage, as you would ſcandalouſly inſinuate. I have ſeen every article, and ſpeak from poſitive knowledge. In France we have found an affectionate friend and a faithful ally; from Britain nothing but tyranny, cruelty, and infidelity.

But the happineſs is, that the miſchief you threaten is not in your power to execute, and if it were, the puniſhment would return upon you in a tenfold degree. The humanity of America hath hitherto reſtrained her from acts of retaliation, and the affection ſhe retains for many individuals in England, who have fed, clothed, and comforted her priſoners, has, to the preſent day, warded off her reſentment, and operated as a ſcreen to the whole. But even theſe conſiderations muſt ceaſe when national objects interfere and oppoſe them. Repeated aggravations will provoke a retort, and policy juſtify the meaſure. We mean now to take you ſeriouſly up upon your own ground and principle, and as you do ſo ſhall you be done by.

You ought to know, gentlemen, that England and Scotland are far more expoſed to incendiary deſolation than America, in her preſent ſtate, can poſſibly be. We occupy a country with but few towns, and whoſe riches conſiſts in land and annual produce. The two laſt can ſuffer but little, and that only within a very limited compaſs: In Britain it is otherwiſe. Her wealth lies chiefly in cities and large towns, the repoſitories of manufactures, and fleets of merchantmen. There is not a nobleman's country ſeat but may be laid in aſhes by a ſingle perſon. Your own may probably contribute to the proof. In ſhort, there is no evil which cannot be returned when you come to incendiary miſchief. The ſhips in the Thames may certainly be as eaſily ſet on fire as the temporary bridge was a few years ago; yet of that affair no diſcovery was ever made; and the loſs you would ſuſtain by ſuch an event, executed at a proper ſeaſon, is infinitely greater than any you can inflict. The Eaſt India houſe and bank neither are nor can be ſecure from this ſort of deſtruction, and, as Doctor Price juſtly obſerves, a fire at the latter would bankrupt the nation. It has never been the cuſtom of France and England, when at war, to make thoſe havocs on each other, becauſe the eaſe with which they could retaliate rendered it as impolitic as if each had deſtroyed his own.

But think not, gentlemen, that our diſtance ſecures you, or our invention fails us. We can much eaſier accompliſh ſuch a point than any nation in Europe. We talk the ſame language, dreſs in the ſame habit, and appear with the ſame manners as yourſelves. We can paſs from one part of England to another unſuſpected; many of us are as well acquainted with the country as you are; and ſhould you impoliticly provoke our will, you will moſt aſſuredly lament the effects of it. Miſchiefs of this kind require no army to execute them. The means are obvious and the opportunities unguardable. I hold up a warning piece to your ſenſes, if you have any left, and "*to the unhappy people likewiſe committed to you**." I call not with the rancour of an enemy, but with the earneſtneſs of a friend, on the deluded people of England, left between your blunders and theirs they ſink beneath the evils contrived for us.

"He who lives in a glaſs houſe, ſays the Spaniſh proverb, ſhould never begin "throwing ſtones." This, gentlemen, is exactly your caſe, and you muſt be the moſt ignorant of mankind to oppoſe us to, not to ſee on which ſide the balance of accounts will fall. There are many other modes of retaliation, which, for ſeveral reaſons, I chooſe not to mention; but be aſſured of this, that the inſtant you put a threat into execution a counter blow will follow it. If you *openly* profeſs yourſelves ſavages, it is high time we ſhould treat you as ſuch; and if nothing but diſtreſs can recover you to reaſon, to puniſh will become an office of charity.

While your fleet lay laſt winter in the Delaware I offered my ſervice to the Pennſylvania Navy Board, then at Trenton, as one who would make a party with them, or any four or five gentlemen, on an expedition down the river to ſet fire to it, and though it was not then accepted, nor the thing *perſonally* attempted, it is more than probable that your own folly will provoke a much heavier ſtroke in ſome more vulnerable part. Say not when the miſchief is done that you had not warning, and remember that we do not begin it, but mean to repay it. Thus much for your ſavage and impolitic threatening.

In another part of your proclamation you ſay, "but if the honours of a military "life are become the object of the Americans, let them ſeek thoſe honours under "the banners of their *rightful Sovereign*, and in fighting the battles of the united "Britiſh empire, againſt our late *mutual and natural enemies*." Surely! The union of abſurdity with madneſs was never marked in more diſtinguiſhable lines than thoſe. Your *rightful Sovereign*, as you call him, may do well enough for you, who dare not enquire into the humble capacities of the man; but we, who eſtimate perſons and things by their real worth, cannot ſuffer our judgments to be impoſed upon, and unleſs it is your will to ſee him expoſed, it ought to be your endeavour to keep him out of ſight. The leſs you have to ſay about him the better. We have *done with him*, and that ought to be anſwer enough. You have been often told ſo; ſtrange that the anſwer muſt be ſo often repeated. You go a-begging with your King as with a brat, or with ſome unſaleable commodity you are tired of; and though every body tells you *no, no*, ſtill you keep hawking him about. But there is *one* that will have him in a little time, and as we have no inclination to diſappoint you of a cuſtomer, we ſhall bid nothing for him.

The impertinent folly of the paragraph I have juſt quoted deſerves no other notice than to be laughed at and thrown by, but the principle on which it is founded is deteſtable. *We are invited to ſubmit to a man who has attempted by every cruelty to deſtroy us, and to join him in making war againſt France, who is already at war againſt him for our ſupport.* Can Bedlam, in concert with Lucifer, form a more mad and deviliſh requeſt? Were it poſſible that a people could ſink into ſuch apoſtacy, they would deſerve to be ſwept from the earth like the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah. The propoſition is an univerſal affront to the rank which man holds in the creation, an indignity to him who placed him there; it ſuppoſes him made up without a ſpark of honour, and under no obligation to God or man.

What ſort of men or chriſtians muſt you ſuppoſe the Americans to be, who, after ſeeing their moſt humble petitions inſultingly rejected, the moſt grievous laws paſſed to diſtreſs them in every quarter, an undeclared war let looſe upon them, and Indians and negroes invited to the ſlaughter; who, after ſeeing their kindred murdered, their fellow citizens ſtarved to death in priſons, and their houſes and property deſtroyed and burned; who, after the moſt ſerious appeals to Heaven, the moſt ſolemn abjuration by oath of all government connexion with you, and the moſt heart-felt pledges and proteſtation of faith to each other; and who, after ſoliciting the friendſhip and entering into alliance with other nations, ſhould at laſt break through all theſe obligations, civil and divine, by complying with your horrid and infernal propoſal? Ought we ever after to be conſidered as a part of the human race? Or ought we not rather to be blotted from the ſociety of mankind, and become a ſpectacle of miſery to the world? But there is ſomething in corruption, which, like a jaundiced eye, transfers the colour of itſelf to the object it looks upon, and ſees every thing ſtained and impure; for unleſs you were capable of ſuch conduct yourſelves you could never have ſuppoſed ſuch a character in us. The offer fixes your infamy. It exhibits you as a nation without faith, with whom oaths and treaties are conſidered as trifles, and the breaking them as the breaking of a bubble. Regard to decency or to rank might have taught you better, or pride inſpired you, though virtue could not. There is not left a ſtep in the degradation of character to which you can now deſcend; you have put your foot on the ground floor, and the key of the dungeon is turned upon you.

That the invitation may want nothing of being a complete monſter, you have thought proper to finiſh it with an aſſertion which has no foundation either in fact or philoſophy; and as Mr. Fergu ſon, your Secretary, is a man of letters, and has made civil ſociety his ſtudy, and publiſhed a treatiſe on that ſubject, I addreſs this part to him.

In the cloſe of the paragraph which I laſt quoted France is ſtiled the "*natural enemy*" of England, and, by way of lugging us into the ſame ſtrange idea, ſhe is likewiſe ſtiled the "*late mutual and natural enemy*" of both countries. I deny that ſhe ever was the natural enemy of either, and that there does not exiſt in nature ſuch a principle. The expreſſion is an unmeaning barbariſm, and wholly unphiloſophical when applied to beings of the ſame ſpecies, let their rank in the creation be what it may. We have a perfect idea of a *natural* enemy when we think of the *Devil*, becauſe the enmity is perpetual, unalterable, and unabateable; it admits of neither peace, truce, or treaty; conſequently the warfare is eternal, and therefore it is natural. But man with man cannot arrange in the ſame oppoſition. Their quarrels are accidental and equivocally created. They become friends or enemies as the change of temper or the caſt of intereſt inclines them. The Creator of man did not conſtitute him the natural enemy of each other. He has not made any one order of beings ſo. Even wolves may quarrel, ſtill they herd together. If any two nations are ſo then muſt all nations be ſo, otherwiſe it is not nature, but cuſtom, and the offence frequently originates with the accuſer. England is as truly the natural enemy of France as France is of England, and

* *General Clinton's letter to Congreſs.*

perhaps more ſo. Separated from the reſt of Europe, ſhe has contracted an unſociable habit of manners, and imagines in others the jealouſy ſhe creates in herſelf. Never long ſatisfied with peace, ſhe ſuppoſes the diſcontent univerſal; and buoyed up with her own importance, conceives herſelf the only object pointed at. The expreſſion has been often uſed, and always with a fraudulent deſign; for when the idea of a *natural enemy* is conceived it prevents all other enquiries, and the real cauſe of the quarrel is hidden in the univerſality of the conceit. Men ſtart at the notion of a natural enemy, and aſk no other queſtions. The cry obtains credit like the alarm of a mad dog, and is one of thoſe tricks which, by operating on the common paſſions, ſecures their intereſt through their folly.

But we, ſir, are not to be thus impoſed upon. We live in a large world, and have extended our ideas beyond the limits and prejudices of an iſland. We hold out the right hand of fellowſhip to all the univerſe, and we conceive there to be a ſociality in the manners of France which is much better diſpoſed to peace and negociation than that of England, and until the latter become more civilized ſhe cannot expect to live long at peace with any power. Her common language is vulgar and offenſive, and children with their milk ſuck in the rudiments of inſult. "*The arm of Britain! The mighty arm of Britain! Britain, that ſhakes the earth to its center and its poles! The ſcourge of France! The terror of the world! That governs with a nod, and pours down vengeance like a God!*" This language neither makes a nation great or little, but it ſhews a ſavageneſs of manners, and has a tendency to keep national animoſity alive. The entertainments of the ſtage are calculated to the ſame end, and almoſt every public exhibition is tinctured with inſult. Yet England is always in dread of France, terrified at the apprehenſion of an invaſion, ſuſpicious of being outwitted in a treaty, and privately cringing though ſhe is publicly offending. Let her therefore reform her manners and do juſtice, and ſhe will find the idea of a *natural enemy* to be only a phantom of her own imagination.

Little did I think, at this period of the war, to ſee a proclamation which could promiſe you no one uſeful purpoſe whatever, and tended only to expoſe you. One would think you were juſt awakened from a four years dream, and knew nothing of what had paſſed in the interval. Is this a time to be offering pardons, or renewing the long forgotten ſubjects of charters and taxation? Is it worth your while, after every force has failed you, to retreat under the ſhelter of argument and perſuaſion? Or can you think that we, with nearly half your army priſoners, and in alliance with France, are to be begged or threatened into ſubmiſſion by a piece of paper? But as commiſſioners, at a hundred pounds ſterling a week each, you conceived yourſelves bound to do ſomething, and the genius of ill fortune told you, you muſt write.

For my own part, I have not put pen to paper theſe ſeveral months. Convinced of our ſuperiority by the iſſue of every campaign, I was inclined to hope that that, which all the reſt of the world can ſee, would become viſible to you, and therefore felt unwilling to ruffle your temper by fretting you with repetitions or diſcoveries. There have been intervals of heſitation in your conduct from which it ſeemed a pity to diſturb you, and a charity to leave you to yourſelves. You have often ſtopped, as if you intended to think, but your thoughts have ever been too early or too late.

There was a time when Britain diſdained to anſwer, and even to hear a petition from America. *That* time is paſt, and ſhe, in her turn, is petitioning our acceptance. We now ſtand on higher ground, and offer her peace; and the time will come when ſhe, perhaps in vain, will aſk it from *us*. The latter caſe is as probable as the former ever was. She cannot refuſe to acknowledge our independence with greater obſtinacy than ſhe before refuſed to repeal her laws; and if America alone could bring her to the one, united with France ſhe will reduce her to the other. There is ſomething in obſtinacy which differs from every other paſſion. Whenever it fails it never recovers, but either breaks like iron, or crumbles ſulkily away like a fractured arch. Moſt other paſſions have their periods of fatigue and reſt, their ſuffering and their cure, but obſtinacy has no reſource, and the firſt wound is mortal. You have already began to give it up, and you will, from the natural conſtruction of the vice, find yourſelves both obliged and inclined to do ſo.

If you look back you ſee nothing but loſs and diſgrace. If you look forward the ſame ſcene continues, and the cloſe is an impenetrable gloom. You may plan and execute little miſchiefs, but are they worth the expence they coſt you, or will ſuch partial evils have any effect on the general cauſe? Your expedition to Egg Harbour will be felt at a diſtance, like an attack upon a hen rooſt, and expoſe you in Europe with a ſort of childiſh phrenſy. Is it worth while to keep an army to protect you in writing proclamations, or to get once a year into winter quarters? Poſſeſſing yourſelves of towns is not conqueſt, but convenience, and in which you will one day or other be trepanned. Your retreat from Philadelphia was only a timely eſcape, and your next expedition may be leſs fortunate.

It would puzzle all the politicians in the univerſe to conceive what you ſtay for, or why you have ſtayed ſo long. You are proſecuting a war in which you confeſs you have neither object nor hope, and that conqueſt, could it be effected, would not repay the charge. In the mean while the reſt of your affairs are running to ruin, and a European war kindling againſt you. In ſuch a ſituation there is neither doubt or difficulty; the firſt rudiments of reaſon will determine the choice, for if peace can be procured with more advantages than even a conqueſt can be obtained, he muſt be an ideot indeed that heſitates.

But you are probably buoyed up by a ſet of wretched mortals who, having deceived themſelves, are cringing with the duplicity of a ſpaniel for a little temporary bread. Thoſe men will tell you juſt what you pleaſe. It is their intereſt to amuſe in order to lengthen out their protection. They ſtudy to keep you amongſt them for that very purpoſe; and in proportion as you diſregard their advice, and grow callous to their complaints, they will ſtretch into improbability, and pepper off their flattery the higher. Characters like theſe are to be found in every country, and every country will diſpiſe them.

COMMON SENSE.

From the LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISER.

To DAVID HARTLEY, Esquire.

SIR, FORTON priſon, *May* 20, 1778.

THE generous part you take in our misfortunes, and that noble love of liberty for which you are eſteemed, emboldens me to aſk your aſſiſtance in a cauſe in which the national honour of England is concerned, and is a grievance, if not redreſſed, for which thouſands of your countrymen will ſuffer.

I was taken by the Ariadne on the 4th of June laſt, in the brig Muſkito, belonging to the ſtate of Virginia, having on board part of my company belonging to the firſt Virginia regiment of provincials. The officers belonging to the veſſel, and myſelf, were ſent to England and committed to this jail. My men were ſent to jail in Barbadoes; and as we immediately ſailed for England, I could never hear any thing of them until to-day.

I could not have thought Britons had degenerated ſo far from that humanity, for which they were once remarked, did not experience ſhew it. I once gloried in being allied to Britain, and nothing but her injuſtice and cruelty to my country could have forced me to take arms againſt her. I did not conceive individuals to be my enemies; I looked upon the troops employed againſt us as men whoſe duty obliged them to fight; and whenever I had priſoners under my care, I treated the officers with all the reſpect due to their rank, and the privates as our own men.

View the fate of my men. They are all young, born of creditable families, and ſome of them poſſeſs independent fortunes. They did not come to ſea for the ſake of plunder, but to revenge their country, and are poſſeſſed of more ſentiment than moſt of their unnatural enemies that I have ſeen. After being confined in Barbadoes for eight months, part of the time in irons, they were allowed to go on board ſome merchant veſſels, with a promiſe of their liberty. At Jamaica ſixteen were preſſed on board the Antelope, and obliged to do duty againſt their country. They ſcorn to receive wages, and are kept upon two thirds allowance.

I rely on you, Sir, to get them taken from on board that ſhip, which is now at Chatham; and in ſo doing you will not only receive my thanks, but the grateful thanks of a free people.

If thoſe in power do not commit them as priſoners, but ſtill force them to do duty againſt their country, their countrymen in America ſhall know it; and although we have no ſettlements in Aſia or Africa, we have mines, from whence it is as hard to eſcape as from either of thoſe places.

I ſend you a liſt of my mens names, and am, Sir, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant, ALEX. DICK.

A liſt of privates belonging to the firſt Virginia regiment taken on board the Muſkito, and part of whom are preſſed on board King's ſhips.

William Graves and William Coleman, ſerjeants.
William Mitchell and William Diſhman, corporals.
John Dodd, drummer.

Henry Raines, Daniel Dean, Larkin Fariſh, Charles Spalding, George Spilman, William Thorp, Moſes Stanley, Thomas Chandler, Vincent Landman, Ralph Horn, Brutan Sullivance, George Ruſſell, Henry Butridge, William Moore, Larkin Ball, Jeſſe Vaughan, Francis Secket, John Parlane, John Diſhman, John Landrum, James Emmerſon, and James Diſhman.

QUERE, have the commiſſioners of the ſick and hurt ordered the American officers in Forton jail to be put upon half allowance, with an intention to find out who made the hole in the wall of their apartment the other night? Or do they imagine that they will have more honour than to tell, and by not telling give them an opportunity of putting the other half of their allowance into their pocket?

A PLAIN QUESTION.

BOSTON, *October* 22.

A FEW days ago the privateer Vengence, Wingate Newman commander, ſent into Newbury Port the Harriot packet of 16 guns and 45 men, bound to New York. In the conflict, which was very obſtinate, one tory was killed and another had his arm ſhot off. She left Falmouth the 7th of September, and was taken the 17th. By her we learn that Admiral Keppel had again put to ſea with 34 or 35 ſhips. The Breſt fleet was out with nearly the ſame force. They were in ſight of each other near Uſhant, when the packet left it.

We are juſt informed that about 60 ſail of tranſports with troops on board, from New York, have arrived at Newport. They are ſuppoſed to be the nine regiments lately embarked for the Weſt Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

WE hear that on the 27th ult. the enemy retired from the middle and weſtern end of Staten Iſland to their fort at Watſon's ferry, and the watering places, and that on the 29th, twenty three of the enemy's fleet at New York fell down to the Hook, of which nine have ſince gone to ſea; they conſiſted of frigates and ſmaller veſſels. And on the 31ſt, upwards of ſixty tranſports and men of war alſo fell down, and more were continually falling on the 1ſt inſtant.

WILLIAMSBURG.

LAST Monday the Swift, a Britiſh 20 gun ſhip, being in chaſe of the Rattleſnake privateer, run aſhore on the Middle Ground. The crew of the Swift threw over her guns, but finding it impoſſible to get her off, ſet fire to her, and delivered themſelves up to the commanding officer at Portſmouth. The Rattleſnake was drove aſhore, and burnt alſo.

THE ſubſcribers to this gazette are thus early informed, that after the expiration of the preſent year the price of it will be TEN DOLLARS *per annum*, one half to be paid down, and the other half at the expiration of ſix months. The papers will be continued upon the above terms to all the old ſubſcribers, unleſs directions to the contrary are given by the firſt of January next.

To be RENTED for a term of years, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday *the 7th of* December *next, being* Henrico *court day, before Mr.* Gabriel Galt's *door in* Richmond,

THE NEW MILLS on the falls of *James* river, belonging to the eſtate of the late Col. *Samuel Overton*. They are in exceeding good repair, and contiguous to a good wheat country. A further deſcription is thought needleſs, as it is preſumed that thoſe who incline to rent would chooſe to ſee the conveniencies. Undoubted ſecurity will be required at the time of letting.

JOHN M'KEAND,
2‖ EDWARD PARK,
BARTHOLOMEW THOMPSON.

On Monday *the 7th of* December, *will be SOLD, at the ſeat of the late* Mann Page, *Eſq; of* Glouceſter *county*,

A CONSIDERABLE number of high bred HORSES, MARES, and COLTS, two of which, now coming two years old, were gotten by *Old Fearnought*; the others by *Damon* and *Shakeſpear*.——*.* The creditors and debtors to his eſtate are requeſted to make immediate application to receive and diſcharge their reſpective balances. 2 JOHN PAGE, jun.

To be RENTED to the higheſt bidder, for the year 1779, *on* Wedneſday *the 16th of* December, *on the premiſes*,

THE plantation in *Glouceſter* county well known by the name of *Morgin's Neck*, containing near 800 acres, conveniently ſituated on *York* river, and bounded by *Poropotank* and *Tankſporopotank* creeks, which abounds with fine fiſh and oyſters, and plenty of wild fowl, in their ſeaſon. There is a ſufficiency of cleared land (which is equal to any in the lower part of the country) to work 12 hands to advantage, and a ſufficiency of timber for the plantation uſe, very convenient, but not any allowed to be removed or ſold from off the land by the perſon who may rent it. Bond, with good and ſufficient ſecurity, will be required on the day of renting, and poſſeſſion given the 1ſt day of *January* next, by

‖ JOHN MEREDITH.

To be SOLD, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of William Whitlock, *deceaſed, of* Caroline *county, on* Tueſday *the* 8*th of* December *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day*,

THE TRACT of LAND on *Polecat* ſwamp, containing, by eſtimation, 200 acres, whereon is two dwellinghouſes, and other outhouſes, a good apple orchard, and about 100 bearing peach trees. Twelves months credit will be given for the land. Likewiſe for ſale, a likely *Virginia* born NEGRO MAN. The credit for the negro to be agreed on the day of ſale. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required by 1‖ WILLIAM WHITLOCK.

For SALE, at public auction, before the Raleigh *tavern in this city, on* Tuesday *the 8th day of* December,

NINE fine MARES with foal by *King Alfred*, alſo ſome fine COLTS. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

2 JOSEPH HORNSBY.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO well built SLOOPS, together with their rigging, ſails, and anchors, all as good as new. One carries about 1500 buſhels, and the other 2000. They have convenient cabins, and are well decked. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg*. Alſo for ſale, two or three TENEMENTS in *Williamſburg*.

CHARLES TALIAFERRO.

☞ The ſubſcriber will give good encouragement to any perſon well ſkilled in the buſineſs of a POTTER, provided he comes well recommended. He will alſo give good prices for any implements neceſſary for carrying on the ſaid buſineſs.

To be RENTED, for one or more years,

MY PLANTATION on *Beaverdam* creek, in *Goochland* county, about 30 miles above the falls of *James* river. For terms apply to Mr. *John Thurmon* in *Goochland*, or to the ſubſcriber at his farm in *York* county.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

☞ I have for ſale a very fine blood bay COLT, near 15 hands high, and riſing 4 years old.

To be SOLD at auction, for ready money, on the 2d Monday *in* December *next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in* Frederick *county,*

TWO valuable NEGRO WENCHES, with their five CHILDREN, two HORSES, alſo a DOUBLE CHAIR, with two pair of harneſs.

2‖ ISAAC HITE, Adminiſtrator.

I HAVE for SALE four valuable ſtills, from 45 gallons to 70, alſo a large copper kettle that holds 112 gallons, and 20 head of young cattle, likewiſe four young horſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in *Amelia* county. 1‖ THOMAS MUMFORD.

For SALE, on Friday *the 11th of* December, *at* Portſmouth,

THE ſchooner HAPPINESS, burthen about 80 tons, with her guns, rigging, ſails, *&c.* and all conveniencies fit for ſea. She has been three voyages.

1‖ NICHOLAS GAUTIER.

ANY perſon who is well acquainted with the buſineſs of a COUNTY COURT CLERK, and has an inclination to act as deputy, if he will apply ſoon to the ſubſcriber in *Northumberland*, with a recommendation of his honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry, he will meet with genteel encouragement.

6‖ CATESBY JONES.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the premiſes in the borough of Norfolk, *on* Wedneſday *the 9th of* December *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

SEVERAL valuable LOTS, or PARCELS of LAND, *viz.* One very valuable water lot, on which the remains of the ſubſcriber's late dwellinghouſe ſtands, 35 feet in front, beſides a lane 6 feet wide, clear of the houſe, running down to the river. The whole is under parallel lines, and conſequently retains its breadth on the river. The diſtance from the front to the river is about 270 feet. A wharf is then run out about 100 feet, and 35 feet wide, where warehouſes may be ſet immediately, and two large ones rebuilt on good foundations, convenient to the river. It is capable of great improvement at a ſmall expence. Another parcel of land, ſituated on the back ſtreet, which runs down to the *Back* creek, where a wharf may alſo be made out to a good high water landing for large flats. A third parcel of land, ſituated near what is called the *Town Bridge*, on the main ſtreet, leading out of town, about 200 feet in front and 210 feet back, which will be ſold altogether, or divided into ſmaller parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

‖ JOHN RAMSAY.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND on *Ward's* fork, in *Charlotte* county, containing about 1600 acres, belonging to the eſtate of *Jonathan Pleaſants*, deceaſed. For terms apply to (‖) ROBERT PLEASANTS, Executor.

To be SOLD for ready money, by public auction, on the premiſes, on Monday *the 14th of* December,

MY HOUSE and LOTS ſituated on the back ſtreet, and one of the moſt retired and agreeable ſituations in *Williamſburg*. The houſe is in tolerable good repair, having two good rooms and a paſſage on the lower flower. The offices are a kitchen and a large ſtable, with a meathouſe, *&c.* There are about four acres encloſed in one lot, and will be ſold with the houſe.

4 JOHN PARKE CUSTIS.

☞ I will give a generous ready money price for a good COOK. A man would be preferred. J. P. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 17, 1778.

Will be LET to the higheſt bidder, for the term of ſeven years, on Wedneſday *the 16th of* December, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

SIX hundred acres of valuable low grounds, well timbered, in the pariſh of *Abingdon*, and county of *Glouceſter*, lying in *Robins's* neck, on *Swan* river, which abounds with fine fiſh and oyſters; likewiſe four fine negro fellows, four women, a lad, and a child, and ten cows, annexed to the above land. Perſons properly authoriſed to give poſſeſſion will attend on that day on the premiſes.

THE TRUSTEES.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of exceeding level LAND, containing 360 acres, lying upon *Matapony* river, well timbered, and of a ſoil that ſuits corn, wheat, and tobacco. It is ſituate 8 miles above *Aylett's* warehouſe, in *King William* county. The terms may be known by applying to

4‖ GEORGE RICHARDS.

To be SOLD *on the 14th day of* December *next, at the houſe of Mr.* William Smith, *in* Frederickſburg,

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon the late Mr. *Archibald M'Pherſon* lived, in the county of *Caroline*, on the *Williamſburg* road, 12 miles from *Frederickſburg*, whereon are all convenient houſes, and good orchards. Ready money, or loan office certificates, will be taken for payment by

2‖ THE TRUSTEES OF FREDERICKSBURG.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, near *Little Falling* river, a middle ſized ſorrel horſe, rather old, has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome ſaddle ſpots, docked ſhort, and branded on the near buttock O. Appraiſed to 12l.

1‖ JOHN CLAYTON.

At a GENERAL COURT, *held at the Capitol, in* Williamſburg, *the 29th of* October, 1778.

THE Court having diſpatched all the buſineſs which the parties have been ready to bring on, and it appearing probable, that notwithſtanding the order made in the ſeſſion of laſt *March*, and directed to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazettes, many ſuitors have not yet had notice of the neceſſity of attending to their reſpective cauſes, it is the opinion of the Court that a further continuance of this ſeſſion is unneceſſary. But at the ſame time that the Court is willing to extend every reaſonable indulgence to ſuch ſuitors as may have been unprepared meerly through want of information, they have no conſideration at all for inattention and remiſſneſs. It is ordered, therefore, that a copy of this order be inſerted two months in each of the *Virginia* gazettes, notifying to all perſons concerned that thereafter they will be preſumed to have had regular notice that the Court will at their ſeſſion in *March* next proceed to the trial of the ſeveral cauſes in order as they ſtand on the docket, and diſmiſs ſuch of them as the parties ſhall not then be ready to proſecute.

(A copy.) 8 JOHN MAY, C. G. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 10, 1778.

I DO hereby adverti ſe all continental officers and others that Commiſſaries are appointed at the following places, where proviſions are laid in, to wit. *Williamſburg, Peterſburg, Manchester, Hanover* courthouſe, *Frederickſburg, Leeſburg, Alexandria, Winchester*, and at *Charlotteſville* in *Albemarle*, where it is expected that officers on their march with men will apply and receive at one place a ſufficiency to carry them to the next. And as great inconveniencies ariſes from the method of taking proviſions from the people at large and granting certificates, no more of them will be paid at my office after the publication of this advertiſement; and where it happens that officers are neceſſitated, from circumſtances that cannot be guarded againſt, to purchaſe proviſions, they muſt pay for them, and account for them at the next ſtation, where, upon the iſſuing Commiſſary's certificate, the money will be refunded by my aſſiſtant at ſuch ſtation.

(tf) WILLIAM AYLETT, D. C. G. P.

☞ I am in immediate want of a SKIPPER and HANDS for a fine ſloop for the bay and river buſineſs, to whom good encouragement will be given.

I HAVE for SALE, in *Hanover* county, a valuable TRACT of LAND, containing about 570 acres, whereon is a good dwellinghouſe and apple orchard. This land lies about 10 miles above the courthouſe, on the ſouth ſide of *Southannah* river, whereon *William Tompkins*, deceaſed, formerly lived. The terms may be known by applying to me in *King William* county, or in my abſence to *Chriſtopher Tompkins*, junior, in the ſame county, whom I have empowered to ſell it.

4‖ JOHN COCKE.

FOR SALE,

ONE thouſand acres of LAND, near one third of which is rich low grounds, all cleared and in good order, and marſh (through which runs a fine ſtream of water) lying on *Shenando* river, in the county of *Frederick*. There are an overſeer's houſe, barn, and ſuch other buildings as are common on plantations of the ſame ſize. There is alſo a large field cleared on the high land, and a quantity of rye in a flouriſhing condition. The quality of the whole will be better known to a purchaſer by his ſeeing it than by any deſcription here. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Battaile Muſe* at Col. *Peyton's*, in *Loudoun* county.

HUGH NELSON.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in the lower end of *Goochland* county, containing 412 acres, with a good dwellinghouſe with three rooms on the firſt floor, and two above, a kitchen, dairy, ſmokehouſe, and other valuable improvements thereon. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in *Powhatan* county, near *Cumberland* old courthouſe.

4‖ EDMUND LOGWOOD.

To be SOLD *at* South Quay, *the 15th of* December, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

THE ſloop JOHANES and ALETTA, Capt. *William Dingaderry*, lately from *Bourdeaux*. She is well found, a prime ſailer, and will carry about 60 hogſheads of tobacco. On board of the ſaid veſſel is a cargo of SALT, and ſome few dry GOODS, which may be had on reaſonable terms.

5 PHRIPP & BOWDOIN.

NORFOLK, *November* 9, 1778.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 4, 1778.

THE partnerſhip of *Paſteur* and *Galt* having expired on *Saturday* the 31ſt of *October* laſt, it becomes neceſſary to have the tranſactions of ſaid partnerſhip ſettled as ſoon as poſſible. We have therefore authoriſed and empowered Mr. *John Rowſay*, of this city, to collect and ſettle the ſame. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the partnerſhip are deſired to call on Mr. *Rowſay* for payment. Long credit being very unuſual at preſent, we hope our cuſtomers will diſcharge their reſpective balances without further notice.

WILLIAM PASTEUR,
J. M. GALT.

JOHN HOBDAY

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the gentlemen who were ſo kind as to ſubſcribe for his benefit as an encouragement for the invention of his wheat machine, and begs the favour of them to pay the money to Mr. *Robert Nicolſon*, merchant in *Williamſburg*. Thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to take ſubſcription papers will be ſo good as to ſend them to Mr. *Nicolſon* as early as poſſible.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th of *July* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born negro man, named DANIEL, about 23 years old, a black fellow, with thick lips, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took with him a reddiſh coloured coat turned up with white, a pair of leather breeches, dark yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes and buckles, and a white hat. He formerly was the property of Major *Arthur Dickenſon*, in *York* county, near *Cheeſecake* church, and has been lately ſeen lurking about *York* and *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me, in *Amelia*, about 9 miles above the courthouſe, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and if committed to the jail at *Williamſburg* TEN DOLLARS.

2‖ JOSIAH HUNDLEY.

STOLEN out of General *Nelſon's* paſture, near *York* town, on *Wedneſday* the 4th inſtant *(November)* at night, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 6 years old laſt ſpring, and was with foal when ſtolen. She has a few white hairs in her forehead, and a ſaddle ſpot each ſide of her back, the ſpot on the near ſide the largeſt, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces, trots, and gallops, very well, and has no perceivable brand. Any perſon that will bring her to me, near *York* town, or give ſuch intelligence as I may get her again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward. (‖) THOMAS RYLAND.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 22, 1778.

BETWEEN twenty and thirty SLAVES (among them a very valuable blacksmith, with his tools) will be sold by the subscriber to the highest bidders, before the *Raleigh* in this city, on the 8th day of *December* next, for ready money, or for certificates of the loan office of the United States, or of this state. The sale will begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (11‖) JOHN BLAIR.

To be SOLD, for ready money or loan office certificates,

MY LOTS in the town of *Fredericksburg*, whereon are the following improvements: A good dwellinghouse, with three rooms, a passage, and two closets, below stairs, and two rooms and one closet above, a kitchen, washhouse, ironing room, storehouse, servants apartments all under one roof, smokehouse, dairy, coach house, stable, cowhouse, and a twelve foot square log house. There are three good cellars under the dwellinghouse. About 11 or 12 lots, all lying together. The situation is high and dry, and commands a very extensive prospect. The sale will begin at Mr. *Smith*'s tavern on *Monday* the 7th of *December*, at 3 o'clock Possession will be given the 1st day of *January*, 1779, perhaps at the day of sale. 6 A. SPOTSWOOD.

SOLD at JOHN GREENHOW'S STORE, *in* WILLIAMSBURG,

A QUANTITY of logwood, and yellow wood, or fustick, for dying, a few medicines, and sundry other goods. If any person will employ him to sell goods on commission, either by wholesale or retail, at public or private sale, he will faithfully perform the trust. He has likewise for sale a very valuable FARM, which joins the city bounds down to the college landing. The payments will be made easy on giving good security. ‖

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of *Robinson Daingerfield*, deceased, are desired to make them known to me as soon as possible, that I may thereby be enabled to discharge all that are properly authenticated, having sufficient in my hands for that purpose. Those that fail complying with this request, between this and the 1st of *January* next, will be precluded after that time from receiving any interest which they may have a right to demand on their several claims, or that his estate may now be liable to pay.
‖ WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD, Administrator.

HANOVER, *November* 11, 1778.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THIS STATE VERY SHORTLY.
WILLIAM F. BICKERTON.

CHESTERFIELD county, *October* 26, 1778.

WHEREAS many people have, without leave, audaciously made a practice of hunting, fishing, and fowling, upon my land and marshes, in the county of *Chesterfield*, I do for that reason forewarn all persons from hunting, fishing, and fowling, upon the said land and marshes at their peril.
‖ JOHN RANDOLPH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from *Mossy* creek iron works, *Augusta* county, *Virginia*, on the 30th of *September* last, an *English* convict servant man named THOMAS ORTON, about 30 years of age, near 6 feet high, slender made, marked with the smallpox, speaks thick, and a little through his nose, has a down look, and in common is very dirty. He had on, when he went away, a tow shirt and trousers, a short jacket made without skirts, of a light colour, lined with linen, and a straw hat. He is supposed to have a pass of a good hand writing. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward if taken within 20 miles from home, and if further THIRTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges paid, by (12‖) HENRY MILLER.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from *Mossy* creek iron works, *Augusta* county, *Virginia*, on the 1st of *July* last, a negro man named WILL, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a clear black, has a down look, good teeth, and cleanly made, but stoops a little in the shoulders, speaks good *English*, was born in one of the *West India* islands, and sold in *Philadelphia* (as he says) to a gentleman of the name of *Schull*, and then purchased by one *Patrick Crawford*, who lives in *Virginia*. This purchase was made about 15 or 16 years past. Whoever takes up the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by
(12‖) HENRY MILLER.

HALIFAX county, *October* 19, 1778.

RUN away some time in *June* last a very likely negro fellow, named WILL, about 27 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, walks and speaks remarkably quick, and has a blemish in one of his eyes, which perhaps deprives him of the sight of it. His clothes were all manufactured in the country. The subscriber will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person that will deliver him the said slave, or FIFTY to have him secured in any jail in this state, so that he gets him again. (‖) WALTER COLES.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

FOR taking up and delivering to Mr. *John Strode*, at *Hunter*'s forge, near *Falmouth*, a dark mulatto servant man named RICHARD or DICK WEBB, who run away from said forge some time last *December*. He is a likely, well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, between 25 and 30 years of age, is fond of spirituous liquors, and very handy at most kinds of plantation work, has been also used to going by water, in which business it is probable he is now employed by some person on *York* or *James* river, where, no doubt, he will pass himself for a free man. The above reward will be paid on delivering him at the forge, or if any person will give me information by letter, or otherwise, where he may be had, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by
(‖) ANDREW BUCHANAN.
FALMOUTH, *October* 27, 1778.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending a rogue that stole a mare and came and swapped her with me for a likely sorrel horse, and said his name was *William Coats*. He had on a blue and white *Virginia* cloth coat, waistcoat, and breeches, dark hair, and said he lived in *Prince Edward* county. The horse he had from me was about 6 years old last spring, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a blaze face, and the blaze reaching down below his mouth, his left eye a glass eye, all his feet and three of his legs white, with a hanging mane and switch tail, trots and gallops, is very high spirited, has a dark spot on one of his fore knees, two on one side of his buttock, and one on the other side, if the rogue has not pulled them out. The owner of the mare has came since I swapped and proved his property, and will give TWENTY DOLLARS more for my horse.
‖ THOMAS MERCER.
KING WILLIAM county, *October* 31, 1778.

On Thursday *the* 3d *of* December *(if fair, otherwise next fair day) I intend to expose to public sale, at* Hanover *courthouse,*

SIX hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the confines of *King William* and *Caroline* counties. It is situated on the main branch of the river *Pamunkey*, within 10 miles of *Hanover* town and 2 of *Hanover* courthouse, and is very convenient to churches and mills. The high land abounds with timber of almost every kind, and is well adapted to the culture of *Indian* corn, wheat, and tobacco. The low grounds (of which there are 100 acres) have partly been cultivated, and found, for fertility of soil, inferior to none on *Pamunkey*. Several bold streams running through the land, form, in their progress to the river, many acres of moist meadow grounds, easily to be reclaimed. Added to every necessary house for farming, there are all those requisite for house keeping. The dwellinghouse, with 2 rooms above and 2 below, and brick chimnies, stands on a very considerable eminence, commanding the low grounds, and a beautiful prospect of the neighbouring county of *Hanover*. The advantages which nature has given this place render it highly improveable, with little expence. Any person who wishes to purchase such a place would chuse to view it, which he may do by applying to me in the upper end of *King William* county. A good title shall be made, and the terms of payment rendered easy to the purchaser, giving bond and approved security. WILLIAM JONES.

*** On the day succeeding the sale of the land the stocks of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, will be sold on the premises.

DINWIDDIE county, *July* 15, 1777.

THE subscriber hath for sale about 6000 acres of LAND, near the old town of *Peytonsburg* in *Pittsylvania* county, which would sell in *Amelia* county from 3l. to 5l. *per* acre, on which are several small tenements and plantations. Also 6000 acres on the waters and branches of *Hycks*'s and *Dan* rivers, in the county of *Halifax*, on which are likewise several small plantations and improvements. Also 6000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, in different parts of that county. Likewise several small pieces of land in the counties of *Dinwiddie* and *Brunswick*, containing about 4 or 500 acres each.
(tf) ROGER ATKINSON.

*** *Feb.* 10, 1778. Since writing the above advertisement, I have been upon the first mentioned lands, and can recommend them as fine tobacco lands, lying well and free from stones, the whole tendable, the greatest part rich. ROGER ATKINSON.

IF *Francis M'Kenny*, brother to *Anne M'Kenny* (since *Dela Hoyde*) late of the State of *South Carolina*, is living, he may hear of something to his advantage by applying to *George Sikes* of *Charlestown* (State aforesaid) by letter or otherwise. (26‖)

STOLEN from the subscriber, near *Richmond*, on the 24th of *September*, a large black horse, about 5 feet high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces naturally, a little crest-fallen about the withers, and branded on the near buttock I. Whoever secures or delivers the said horse shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and TEN POUNDS for conviction of the thief.
‖ THOMAS ARBUTHNOT.

PETERSBURG, *October* 6, 1778.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 21st of last month, a bright bay horse, with a black mane and short switch tail, and about 4 feet 7 inches high. I do not remember that he has any brand. His fore legs are windgalled, and when he sets of after being rested he seems lame. He has some large saddle spots near his withers, and the hair is rubbed off his breast by the harness. He is strongly made, high spirited, trots short, paces and gallops well, and is about 8 years old. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person who secures the above horse so that I get him again, FIFTEEN to any one that delivers him to me in this place, and FORTY on conviction of the thief. ISAAC HALL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 26, 1778.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a yellowish bay horse, 14 hands 3 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in his forehead, a sore on the right side of his back, occasioned by a cart saddle, and branded on the near buttock S T. Whoever delivers the said horse to me shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and if stolen, on conviction of the thief, TEN POUNDS.
JOHN DRAPER.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 23d of *September* last, a bay gelding, about 4 years old, near 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock S, which appears dull, a star in his forehead, a natural pacer, has a long broom tail, his off hind foot white, and a wart on his off flank. I will give TEN POUNDS reward to any person that will deliver me the said horse at the widow *Smith*'s in *Henrico*. (§) JOHN WEST.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near *Four Mile* creek, in *Henrico* county, on *Friday* night the 30th of *October*, a likely bay mare, 4 feet 11 inches high, 6 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a long bushy tail, and thick mane, which generally hangs on both sides the neck, no white about her, and was with foal. Her sire was *Mark Anthony*, whose blood plainly appears. A reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid on delivery of the mare, or should she be taken 100 miles from home, FIFTY POUNDS.
6‖ JOHN BROUNLEY.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of *Louisa*, on the south branch of *Pamunkey*, a black mare colt, 2 years old last spring, has one hind foot white, a white streak down her forehead, no brand, and is about 4 feet 6 inches high. Appraised to 35l. (‖) DAVID HOOPS.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, on *Great Cherrystone* creek, a bay horse, appears to be very old, branded on the near buttock W, and has a bell on. Appraised to 6l. (‖) WILLIAM EASLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, three steers, two of them marked with a crop and slit in each ear, and the other with a crop and slit in each ear and a nick in the right. One of them appears to be about 4 years old, of a red colour, with some white under his belly, and a small streak of white on his back. Another one appears to be about 3 years old, and is altogether red. The other is red also, with some white under his belly, and a white streak on his back, has a bob tail, and appears to be about 4 years old. Appraised, two to 20l. each, and one to 10l.
‖ BARTLET THOMSON.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a brindled cow, about 4 years old, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear, and a crop and staple fork in the right. Posted, and appraised to 10l. (§) WILLIAM RICE.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a red and white pied steer, 3 years old, marked with a swallowfork in the left ear. Appraised to 6l.
‖ JOHN WAYLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, an old dun coloured horse, shod all round, has several hurts on his back, a natural pacer, docked, and branded on the near shoulder W T. Appraised to 10l. ‖ JOHN BOHANNON.